body!

"THE BENEFIT OF VIOLATING AN ACT OF PARIMMEST.—The great crime of crimes in the morals of
Protestants it a violation of an set of Parliament.
They look on Parliament as infallible, and its decrees as of necessity binding on the conscience.
They are, therefore, out of all patience when we tell
them that we cannot obey the law in some cases,
and look as if all breath was driven out of their
bodies when they hear it said that it is our duty now
and then to violate that same law.

"As to this last act of the Imperial Legislature,
we must break it, or be unfaulful to positive obligations of duty which have a higher origin than sectoiar legislation. The law is no law, and meddlewith matters over which the State has no juristiction. We must treat it as we do a Parliamentary

it legislation. The law is no have a legislation are experiently in the law is no have the matters over which the State has no jurisdiction. We must treat it as we do a Parliamentary divorce, as a nullity in law, and a six in moorals. "The truth is this we must break the law, and the Ministers know it. All they ask is, that we sheald break it quietly, without noise or parade. The Government is more afraid of us than we are of them.

rement is more afraid of us than we are of them. They would give us indefinite promises if we would abstain for a few months, and keep ourselves quiet for a time. Our strength, and they know it, consists in immediate law-breaking, and their anxiety is to get of the deed from day to day.

"An act of Parliament is not necessarily just, and therefore not necessarily binding. This is a truth which the Catholics of these kingdoms have testified to ever since the reign of Elizabeth.

"Even as a question of worldly pohey, to say nothing of high principles and sacred obligations, this law is to be broken. It is the easiest and the shortest road to victory—perhaps, even to the conversion of England. A timid policy has done nothing but seutralize good works and pave the way for apostacy." &c. &c.

-We might multiply such quotations, but there is no need. Every where it is understood that the Roman Catholics of the British Realm utterly repudiate the act in question, and mean not only to disregard but to openly, estentatiously break and defy it. And they do so expressly because they hold it an act in opposition to the law of God, and one which the dictates of Con-

science require them to disobey. -Now the Catholics ought to bear in mind that what Faith is to them Humanity is to many others. As they cannot disregard the ordinances and organization of their Church, so others deem themselves commanded by God to 'Remember those in bonds as bound with them,' to 'Break every yoke and let the oppressed go free," and to shield or hide the feeble and the down-trodden from the blood-bound quest of the despotic man-hunter. We do not say who is right or wrong in either case; we only urge that there is a similarity between them which should awaken a fellow-feeling in the breasts of Catholies. They have too often been constrained to hold with Peter-'It is lawful to obey God rather than men, 'to heap edium lightly on those who, under different circumstances, but in obedience to the same great principle, are impelled to a similar conclusion.

The Catholic Clergy-Free Speech. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribine

Mr. Greeley will much oblige his Catholic subscribers, by informing them, as soon as possible whether they are to be continually insulted by the foreign correspondents of The Tribune, who take every opportunity, good or bad, to assail their holy faith or its ministers.

Reply - My friend ' if you doem yourself ' insulted whenever some anonymous writer says something adverse to your church or its ministers, you ought not to take The Tribune. If you are or have been a subscriber, you must know that we are not fustidious in our deference 20 any opinious or creeds; and while we often publish paragraphs which strongly controvert our own convictions, Religious and other, you ought not to expect us to be more tender of yours When The Tribune ceases to be a channel of Free Thought and Free Speech, its distinctive character will be lost, its especial 'mission abandoned. It will then be ready to trim, and skulk, and deal in double-tongued ambiguities, in order to win or retain subscribers, instead of telling them, as we tell you, 'It this don't suit you, look elsewhere. There are enough willing to be as politic and time-serving as you can

- Our triend must know that a great war is now proceeding in Europe between the advocates of Despotism (self-styled 'Order') on the one hand, and those of what we consider Freedom, Equality, Democracy and Social Progress but which the adverse party regard as Anarchy, Infidelity, Rapine and Licentiousness, on the other. He must know, too, that the Catholic Priesthood as a class, but especially its Bishops and other magnates, are among the most active, determined, effective champions of what they deem 'Order' and we term Despotism. (There are exceptions, certainly; but that the great mass of that Priesthood are hostile to the Republican cause, is most undemable.) Of course, they are regarded and treated as enemies by the intellectual combatants on the Republican side, several of whom are among our correspondents. We certainly should prefer that the Priesthood would stand out of the range of the Republican artillery; but they won't; so they will sometimes be hit, and we can't help it .- Our readers, being generally persons of discernment, know how to make allowance for the exigencies and usages of war, and will take what they hear from the champions of either side in disparagement of their adversaries with very considerable deduc-

The Pope-Archbishop Hughes.

The following is an extract from a private letter, (dated London, Sept. 5,) from a distin-

"The great fact here to-day is the abandonment by the Duke of Norfolk of the Roman Church, on the ground that it is leaguing itself with despotism. In fact, the conduct of the Pope has been most surprising. By returning to the early traditions of the Church, he might have secured popular rights, and the universality of the one Church; but by leaguing himself with the authors of all the atrocities which, during the past three years, have been perpetrated in Europe, he has inflicted a fatal blow on the cause. I say he, but it is the whole body of Cardinals who have been parties to, or who rather have been the authors of, this complicity.

"Archbishop Hughes has made an immense mistake in being present at a dinner at which Montalembert and Venillat, of France, were toasted. Both these men have been censured and menaced with excommunication by the wise, profound and humane Archbishop of Paris, who, one would suppose, might have found appreciating aid in his generous work, among our New York friends, rather than such opposition as is shown by publicly expressed sympathy with his most buter and untiring revilors and foes."

Eric Co .- Assembly : 1. Orlando Allen, Buffalo; 2. Jasper B. Youngs, Amherst; 3. Aaron Riley, Aurora : 4. Joseph Bennett, Evans.

Opposition Nominations. Jefferson Ca .- Assembly . 2. Merrill Coburn, Felto Mills.

Another View of the Hungarian Question. The Tablet, a Dublin Journal of much pre-

tensions, some strength, and assured bigotry, contains a laudatory review of a pamphlet published in London by W. B. McCabe, a compiler of a Catholic history of England. Its chief contents are a reprint of The Courier and Enquirer's Hunparian articles. The Tublet adopts and commends the principal assertions so recklessly made by our neighbor. That they were shown to to be false in fact and illiogical in inference. neither Mr McCabe or his eulogist condescends to refer to. This would be unworthy their orthodoxy. But what is of most importance, is that while The Tablet and Mr. McCabe quote The Courses and Enquires and claim credit for its assumptions, they repuliate its interences, and ground their abhorrence of the Hungarian revolution on principles the very opposite.

Here is the grand summing up of our cotem-

"That, as a republican and Christian people, we have cause to rejoice in the fall of Kossuth, and should give thanks to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe that through that providential event. He has graciously liberated from bondage nine millions of the Sclavonic race, and bestowed upon them personal treedom, and a fair share of political liberty."

The main reason of Mr. McCabe and his reviewer for coming to the same conclusion is the very opposite to this. They in effect denounce that Titanic effort as republican and uncatholic. They do not say this openly, but it is the grand aim of their labored anathema. Thus saith The

"The dealings of the Hungarian Diet on Ecclesias-tical matters Mr. McCabe shows to have as little merited the sympathy of Catholics as their political objects could be admired, at least by nations suffer-ing under the yoke of the oppressor."

Lest any doubt may exist as to the true intent of the above passage, The Tablet quotes from Mr McCabe the following significant and most pregnant proofs:

Summary of acts of Hungarian Diet after Revolution " Act. 13. Abolishes tithes to the Clergy without compensation or, according to the words made use of, simply records the fact of the Clergy having vo-luntarily renounced taking tithes, without claiming

luntarily renounced taking tithes, without claiming a compensation.

"Act 20 Recognises the Unitarian religion—that is to say. Unitarianism is declared to be in Hungary what it has long been in Transylvania—one of the legally recognized Christian sects.

"12 Places all the legally recognized religions—(Roman Catholic, Greek Church, Calvinist, Lutheran, and Unitarian)—on a footing of perfect equality. The money required for Ecclesiastical and educational purposes to be furnished by the State, which implies that the Clergy of all the recognized religions are to be paid by the State. None of the schools to be exclusively confined to any particular sect, but open to all, without distinction. Bills for carrying out these principles to be prepared by ministers, and submitted to the next Dict.

"The manner in which these apparently impartial."

submitted to the next Dict.

"The manner in which these apparently impartial principles for establishing "infidel universities and primary schools"—like those in France—were to be enforced is, however, shown by the note which Mr. Blackwell adds to the abstract of this act.

"The Catholic Bishops are affined that this act will encourage Protestantiem, which in a few years will, no doubt, be the predominant religion in Hungary.

This is decidedly a cleacher, and must have thrown our republican friend into a pious eesta-

sy. Before, however, he weeps over the extinction of Tithes in Hungary, he would do well to remember that The Tablet, and the pamphleteer and the party they represent, have become husky from demanding the extinction of Tithes in Ireland for the last 50 years. There the system is abominable, a very hell; not alone an injustice. but an absurdity. The idea of one man paying for sustaining a religion he does not believe, presents a moral monstrosity, compared to which the head of the Gorgon, that turned men to stones, was a mere innocent plaything. That excellent maxim, "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," forms no part of the creed of these gentlemen, and while Protestant injustice in making Catholics pay tithes, is a subject of horror. Catholics imposing the same burden on Protestants is matter of pions reverence, and any attempt to arrest it is cause for the most orthodox gnashing of teeth.

But this is not all: that "rascally" Diet which according to The Courier, " warred in defense of slavery and oppression, and against personal freedom, political liberty, and equality of personal and political rights; and in the overthrow of which all good men and friends of liberty throughout the world should rejoice," had the irreverent audacity to recognize the right of an ungodly Unitarian congregation to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. And not only were they guilty of this atrocity. but as a crowning infamy they established perfect religious toleration, and opened the schools of the country to all; in fact, introduced the American system of Education. Mr. McCabe's conclusion must strike our cotemporary as exquisitely logical and eminently just. Because some one says that the Catholic prelates feared this system would tend to convert their flocks to Protestantism, therefore, he concludes, they are "infidel Universities," and it is an infidel system.

We doubt whether Mr. McCabe truly apprehends Catholic principle. We suspect, on the contrary, he belies and defames it. But if his be Catholic, we are sure it is not the Christian doctrine. In either case, we commend his book to the care and sympathy of The Courier and Enquirer. . .

-We may also be allowed to suggest to our cotemporary of The Albion, who can find nothing in the Hungarian revolution like an effort for the extension of personal and political freedom, that he may not have been aware of the passage of laws like those above cited. They certainly seem to look like an enlargement of public lib-

Exports of Specie.

Is there no daily paper in New-York that has the courage to publish the names of the exporters of specie, with the respective amounts thus almost feloniously abstracted from the country by them The effect of the sending out of the country such large sums of the precious metals to pay for French gew-gaws, and for English manufactures which ought never to be allowed to come into the country, is felt disastrously by every class of the community agricultural products are depressed in price, manu facturers are closing their mills and failing on al sides, merchants are cut off from their accustomed facilities by the stern necessity imposed upon the Banks by this reduction or their coin for shipment, and the evil effects of the exportation of specie is felt at every workshop and fire-side in the country Now ought not these men, who allow themselves to be the tools of foreign vampyres, to be exposed to the reprehension of the community ! To put a few miserable dollars in their own pockets they constantly subject thousands of their fellow-citizens to distress and sacrifice! They are traitors to the best interests of the country, and ought to be tied up and marked for execution. It would be a patriotic move-ment to publish the names in black letters of every expecter of specie by any steamer or packet ship. a

The wisdom of the above strongly reminds us of that of our Municipalities in licensing five thousand grogshops, and then hanging or sending to the State Prison those who, tempted and led away by the facilities for dissipation thus proffered them, lose their wits in drunkenness and are impelled to the commission of crimes. So long as our laws favor the importation of "French gewgews," &c , and so long as our people buy them in preference to the more substantial and useful products of our own industry, they will be imported; and, being imported, they will in good part be paid for; and we can't consider the payment of debts very atrocious. No, Mr. 'G.' you have get hold of the wrong end of

Remarks.

the rope! To stop Specie going out, we must stop Fabrics coming in-at least in such profusion-and to stop importations, we must render them unprofitable by Discriminating Duties in favor of our branches of Industry which rival the Foreign branches of which we are now so largely and unwisely customers. Your remedy is no remedy at all-alike onjust and ineffective. We prefer the good old way

Contracts or Devises in Restraint of Marriage.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Stouffer has excited a good deal of attention among the members of the legal profession, inasmuch as this decision, which declares that conditions in restraint of marriage are valid in devises of real estate," seems to be at variance with the principles and the reasoning adopted by the Judges of the same Court in the cases of Middleton and Wife vs Rice, (BRIGHTLEV'S N. P. Cases 88, and Hoopes vs. Dunday, 10 Barr 75.)

In the case of Middleton it was ably argued by Mr. Meredith that all contracts, legacies, or devises in restraint of marriage were void, and Judge Kennedy in his opinion emphatically decides that such conditions are "contrary not only to the law and order of our nature, but likewise contrary to sound policy, and therefore ought to be considered illegal and void." So in the case of Hoopes, Chief Justice Gibson himself declares the condition to be in terrorem and void.

in the case of The Commonwealth vs. Stouffer the testator devised his "real and personal estate to his wife provided she remained a wislow for life." The case was tried before Hon. Ellis Lewis at Lancaster, and his opinion, which is given alongside of Judge Gibson's in Barr's Reports, seems to be entirely in accordance with the opinions in the first two cases mentioned, and the reasoning curiously in contrast with that of the subsequent opinion of the Chief Justice. We have only room for an extract from each. Judge Lewis contends that all conditions against the liberty of marriage are unlawful, as being a restraint on the natural liberty of mankind, and

"Marriage is a wise regulation, in harmony with nature and religion, and is the only efficient preven-tive of licentiousness. The happiness of the parties, and the interests of society, require that it should be free from either coercion or restraint. Bonds to pro-cure, and contracts and conditions to restrain, are alike forbidden. It is the appropriate regulation of that great instinct of nature which was designed by the Creator to reolemsh the earth. the Creator to replemsh the earth.
The principle of reproduction stands next in impor-tance to its elder-born correlative, self-preservation, and is equally a fundamental law of existence.

Not man alone but the whole and is equally a fundamental law of existence.

Not man alone, but the whole animal and vegetable kingdom are under an imperious necessity to obey its mandates.

The principles of morality—the policy

of the nation—the doctrines of the common law—the law of Nature and the law of God, unite in condemning as void the condition attempted to be imposed by this testator upon his widow." On the other hand, Judge Gibson says

On the other hand, Judge Cousen says.

"It would be extremely difficult to say, why a husband should not be at liberty to leave a homestead to his wife, without being compelled to let her share it with a successor to his bed, and to use it as a next to hatch a brood of strangers to his blood. Such is not the policy of the statute of wills. It may be the present policy of the country to encourage reproduction—though the time will certainly come when excess of population will be a terrific evil here, as it is elsewhere."

The decision we presume did not turn on the listinction between a devise or legacy of real or personal estate. This could not have been the case, for the Court long since decided that a legacy with devise of residue, makes the legacy a charge on land, (2 Dai 131, 6 Bin, 395.) This was the fact in the case of Middleton. These conflicting opinions only afford another illustration of the "glorious uncertainty of the law."

FRENCH POSTAGE.-We have received a ommunication stating that our Paris correspondent is mistaken in supposing that the pre-payment here of the sea-postage diminishes the tax since it is en arely disregarded by the French Post-office authori ties, it is so much more thrown away. Public attention is also called to the fact that every letter of sim ple rate, sent to or from Paris and the United States. says 16 cents more postage by the American, Collins line, than by the British, Cunard line. American postage, per Collins Line, simple rate, 4 oz

Total. Curard Line, simple rate, Ireland postage only, com-

Total. 35 cts.
Difference in inver of Cunard Line, per simple rate 16 cts. Letters maded at Paris for either line to the United States, must be pre-paid, without distinction, 30 cents

per single French rate of a fraction over one-quarter of an ounce. Such letters arriving here pay 21 cents by the Collins line . while by the Cunard line, arriving either at Boston or New-York, they are delivered here on payment of 5 cents only, thus again prepudicing correspondence by the former line 16 cents per single rate. A uniform weight per rate would be highly desirable in any postal arrangement with France, her simple rate being but little more than half the weight of ours nearly all the letters which pass here as simple, pay, on arriving or leaving Paris, the double rate of 60 cents per letter. We are informed that proper representations of these facts have been made many months since, both to our Minister at Paris, and to the Government at Washington, but so far no change has been made nor is it known that any steps have been taken to reform what may certainly be termed an abuse, since all letters sent to or from France, by those aware of the facts stated, are carried by the British steamers, to the prejudice of the American line.

We add for the benefit of those interested, that there are mercantile agencies in this City, where those who desire to save their friends at Paris or elsewhere on the Continent of Europe, the tax of postage upon their letters, may pay them in advance

War Steamers.

The New-York Times of Friday has an article on the need of more war steamers in our Navy, from which the following is an ex-

The very commerce for which steam is so readily The very commerce to whose adapted needs steam protection, and should have it. The same steamers which are convertible for purposes of war, do not deserve to be entirely disregarded while engaged in traffic, and by extending over them a protecting arm we may go far toward obviating the necessity of their use otherwise than

The idea of a fleet of war steamers engaged in "extending a protecting arm" over the Colhas line, to Liverpool, or the Chagres and California lines, is new, and ought to be considered Still we must confess that our prejudices are opposed to such additions to our Naval establishment. We have a notion that the best preparation for war is not made by building navies and fortifications, and enlisting armies, but by indus try and the increase of the national wealth, with the attending and resulting increase of intelli gence and manly character. It is quite possible that our commerce would be better protected and our flag more honored on the seas, if we had not half as big a war-marine as we have, and it the money we throw away upon it, and the men we employ about it. were engaged in more use ful business. A smaller Navy, not a larger one, appears to us the desirable object.

De Col. PRAGAY was not killed in the bactle of Las Pozas, but badly wounded. Afterward, seeing the Spanish soldiers enter the military hospi tal, where he was, and feeling that he would probably be mascacred by them, he took a pistol and blew out his brains.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Honesdale and Delaware Plank Road Celebra-Honesbale, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1851.

To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribune Coming here a day or two since. I found myself on the eve of a celebration—the opening of the "Eonesdale and Delaware Plank Read"—and was induced, by invitation, to "report progress" to ou The Tribune is very extensively taken in this region, and anything of local interest in its columns. is very gratifying to its readers. It is a matter of some praie to the editorial corps that Mr. Penniman, of The Democrat, is the present candidate for As-

Honosdale is a beautiful village lying in the quiet valley of the Lockay axen, environed by lofty mountains, the center of a flourishing trade, and the Coun-Town besides. Its existence dates back only about twenty-five years, when a Mr. Hone settled here, and discovered the fact that rich coal deposits were to be found here . twenty-three years since the Delaware and Hudson Canal was opened, and since that reasing. It now boasts a population of 4,000 inhabitants, a handsome public-souare, an elegant courthouse, regular streets, sumerous tasteful private residences, twenty merchant and grocery storessome of which are very large-and last of all, six churches.

The coal mines furnish the principal sources of business. I was not aware of the immense amount of coal shipped from any one point till I came here. The mines are more favorably located here for shipment than in most places, being only about 16 miles distant, at Carbondale. Railroads with inclined planes and stationary engines bring down not far from 2,000

ns per day. So perfect are the mechanical arrangements that So period are the mechanical arrangements has there is searcely any manual labor required in unioading cars, screwing and freighting boats. When discharged from the cars, it is not only screened, but assorted according to its size, and poured into twelve boats at once. During the winter the coal is heaped in piles, and transferred thence by the "Paddy's gig". are not able to furnish as much coal as 300 can disare not able to furnish as much coal as 300 can dis-pose of here. 3,000 tuns are daily shipped, 350,000 tuns have already been sent away since the canal was opened in the Spring, and the company expect to send to market 200,000 more. They are furnishing it on contract for \$3.50 per tun. Even at this low price they must remize a handsome profit. The company has shared a dividend of 36 per cent. more than once.

company has shared a dividend of 30 per cent, more than once trawback on the prosperity of this village was the horrid state of the carriage roads.

This the Eric Road was opened the only access to New-York was by 10420, over mountains, to Jersey City—requiring two days time. The heavy rains of the Summer season and the melting of the deep shows in the Spring most effectually wash out all traces of soil from the track, and leave nothing but rocks of every imaginable size and form. Just imagine rourself, then, dragging along in a fumbering stage-coach, at the rate of two or three miles per hour, first rising almost to the clouds, then "going down below," and this so frequently that, when on the summit of one clevation, you see another only about one-quarter of a mile distant, on a level, to reach which wall require an hour's jolting, by a route of at grateful people when they heard the shrill whistle of the locometive only 16 miles from their busy calley.

of the locomelive only 10 mires from their busy valley.

It is a matter of wonder that this road did not pass directly through here. Whether it was the indifference or the opposition of the influential men, the result in either case was famentable. I understand the New-York and E-re Raifroad Co. visible to locate their road here, for the distance to Dunkirk would be less by some 30 miles, besides saving the heavy grade beyond Narrowsburgh. It passed by, however, on one side, and now the building of the leggett's day loss out the other side has left this flourishing place "between two fires," which will soon consume its business and stop the tide of wealth which has been pouring into the coffers of its citizens.

They have now waked up to the importance of the matter so much, that a charter has been obtained for a road through this valley, the result of which will probably be, that the double track of the Erie road, which must soon be laid, will pass along the Lackawaxen and make Heimersdale again the metropolis of trace for this mountain region.

This, however, was only properties, and the necessity was fell on the part of a few of the leading men for something to meet the exegences of the present—although but if males from the Railroad, the depot could be reached only by dragging over the They have now waked up to the importance of the

present—aithough but to take a fed dragging over topot could be reached only by dragging over most horrid road. The only difference was in most horrid road. The only difference was it the distance. The question them arose, "why cannot we have a Plank Road." Like every other enterprise aimost, it met opposition from sources least expected —opposition direct, and indirect, from Capitalist in the town. There were able men, who would not only not take stock and encourage the business, but who did every thing both to discourage the original movers and those abroad who were inclined to take stock.

Thanks, however, to the perseverance of such Transs, however, to the perseverance of such means t. P. Waller, Esq., the road has been completed. When this gentieman found that it would be impossible in any reasonable period to get the stock taken here and at Narrowsburgh, he resolved to make a boid push and enlist the business firms of your city in the enterprise.

Many of your principal firms became interested, the money was forthcoming, and all have assembled

the money was forthcoming, and all have assembled to-day to rejoice and be glad that a highway is opened for them to market, second in importance only to

The results already have been most gratifying.

The results already have been most gratifying as you open. The results already have been most grounding. They show clearly that, in proportion as you open up means of communication and increase the facilities of travel and of business, so both travel and business increase. For instance, in two days after it was opened tickets were sold at the depot in Narrowsburgh to the amount of \$175 each day and more than one hundred passed over the road in the stage coaches. The opened lickets were sood at the depoint Arrowsburgh to the amount of \$15 cach day and more than one hundred passed over the road in the stage coaches alone, saying nothing of private conveyances. The rates of toil are one cont par male for single carriages and couble that for two-horses. They have already a contract with the stage proprietors of \$1,200 per year for three lines a day, and will no doubt soon have similar ones with the principal business firms.

The celebration of the opening of this road is a matter of no small interest to the people.

The order of the day was as follows: At 9 o'clock a procession was formed of the citizens who chose to participate in the matter, and headed by the "Honesdale Band," (a very respectable one by the way), they proceeded over the road to the dejoit at Narrowsburgh for the purpose of meeting the Delegation of Stockholders from New-Y ork who were to come in the mail train. They arrived about 1 o'clock and the whole company functed at Field's.

The procession again formed and came to this place, and after passing through some of the principal streets, halted at the "Mansion House," where dunce was served free to all who wished to partake. When the procession reached the Hotel a right beautifuse times three times (there to road).

When the procession reached the Hotel a right carty three times three rang out from the crowd, thich, with the stirring strains of music and the coming of cannon, made the welcome glorico.s. Dinner being announced, about 150 sat down, and fiter a blessing by Rev. II. A. Rowland of Hones-

the company went to work, and did ce to the abundant supply Sherwood had. After the dishes had been removed, pagne was introduced, and several gentlemen were called upon for specials, some of whom responded, while others contented themselves with a sent-

The President of the Company, Mr. Murray of Narrowsburg, first called upon Gov. Troop, formerl New York, who responded at once, saying that felt himself highly honored by the compliance of mg selected as the first speaker on the occasion though he was not prepared to make a speech.

He might answer as an ice-breaker, however, and having been for fifty years a speaker by profession, he would not refuse now. He made a very happy allusion to the progress of the age, having eclipsed all antiquity and still on the advance. He saw the first steamboat on the Hulson, and had the pleasure all antiquity and still on the latvance. He saw the first steamboat on the Hudson, and had the pleasure of knowing personally Chancellor Lavingston and Robert Fulton—i.e. he had seen them. Fulton and Franklin, and others, had little idea of such a state of things as that in which we live. Improvement was the order of the day—a determination to make all things however unpropitions, tend to the advance-ment of Society. In such a country as this, with its mountain peculiarities, nothing could compete with mountain peculiarities, nothing could compete with Plank roads, as far as regards the welfare of the people at large.

Mr. Dimmick was then loudly called for, who gave,

instead of a speech.
"The foreign Stockholders of the Honesdale and Dela-ware Plank Road Co.
This called Mo. 1, p. 1.

feet.

He said, that although he had but little stock in the Company himself, his interest was not the less great in its success. He had the honor to represent, however, one of the largest stockholders, and his object rising was not to make a speech, but an apology r Mr. Wilson's absence. By some mishap Mr. W. d not receive the invitation till too late to come e gave as a sentiment, The noble projectors of the Honesdale and Delaware

v. H. A. Rowland was then introduced, who re-Hev. H. A. Rowland was then introduced, who remarked that, although not in his accustomed channel of speaking, the occasion was one so pleasant and of so much importance to this place, his silence would be unpartomable. It was only a short time since they were two days fistant from New-York—now only eight hours. It was only a few days that they were oight hours from Narrowsburgh, now only two hours in all weathers. He could well recollect when this whole region was a wilderness, with scarce a white main within its borders. When Major Torrey was surveying this region for Covernment, he became aware of the presence of whire inhabitants one Fourth of July, by the loud report of trees fall-

ing in a continuous crash. On investigation, he found that this was a substitute for cannon on that giornous Birthday of our Freedom. They had arranged, the day beforehand, to give a national salute. by cutting, almost off, the trunks of a number of trees equal to that of the States composing the Union, so that on once being feiled, it came against its mearest neighbor, and so on, each tree crushing its fellow and the whole causing a report like the broadside of a "strenty-four." These men were the first settlers in Montrose and in Northern Peanonly about 20 years since. How changed the scere! Not only here, but all over the country, we have iron cords binding our linion so closely to seer? Not only here in our lines so closely to-gether, that no prophetic vision can behald the near when it shall be sindered. He alluded to the proud position of our country at this moment among the nations, remarking that in all the prastical arts of life we were far shead. He remembered the time when coal mines were unknown—when cook-ing-stores were a curiosity—when susceptible old ladies fainted because of the heat from stores in heads that had no fire in them—when railroads and ladies furthed because of the fical from stoves in church that had no fire in them—when railroads and planck-roads never entered the conceptions of the wisest and most sagacious. But much as we might say in reference to all these improvements, and of their benefit to the country at large, for our own convenience no greatest improvement could be de-sired than the plank-road, the opening of which we are now met to celebrate. He would, therefore, in a glass of good cold water, give— The permanent success of the Honosdale and Delaware

Plank Road Company.

C. P. Waller, Esq., rose to respond. It was describle that he, as an officer, should, on this occasional control of the present. sirable that he, as an officer, should, on this occa-sion, acknowledge the satisfaction which the present son, a knowledge the satisfaction which the present assemblage manifested toward a project which for a long time was considered so doubtful. True, this occasion was a trivial thing when compared with the Jubilee on the opening of the Eric Road, and other great improvements of the day, but it was, as had been said, of vast importance to Honesdale. We are, indeed, a small people, but we are in the midst of a region not of small consequence to the great metropolis, and the business men of the City have shown that they appreciate us by the substantial

of a region hot of shaar consequence to the Grist have metropolis, and the business men of the Grit have shown that they appreciate us by the substantial proof of the Road over which we have just passed, built, as all know, by the capital they have generously invested. In honor, therefore, of these gentlemen, he would give—

"Our New York Stockholders—May they be Still-well, and may their Flowers never be less

Juo (house, Est, of Wilsonville, Pike Co., remarked that this was an interesting occasion to him, for many reasons. In this section, the people, although sustaining the ruling party in the State for many velos, and being always ready to "stand up to the rack" had never been assisted by the State at all. Other certions had been favored in their Railroad projects, their Turnpikes, and divers other things, while this people had been left to rely upon themselves. They had not been idle. Their own effects and that of their friends in another State had at last done for them what ought in justice to have come from another source.

ome from another source. He would therefore give-

"Public Improvements - University signs of the Country's Prosperity - May our New-York friends always be as ready to assist us liberally in such public works as we may

project.

G. G. Waller, Esq., was then loudly called for, and made some very happy remarks. He thus concluded: I glory in this day. We have frends here whom we should not have seen but for this road, and as a citizen and a stockholder. I have a right to rejoice, both for the occasion which brings them, and for the good feeling which has been exhibited by all to-day.

The President then arose and proposed three times

The President then arose and proposed three times three for the Ronesiale and Delaware Plank Road Company, which were given with right good will—three more were given for the Band, which brought out the leader in a neat little speech, after which three more were given all round, and the assembly

dispersed.

Some disappointment was felt that Mr. Greeley did-not honor the occasion by his presence, but all con-soled themselves with the thought that his feelings

At 8 o clock I look the stage for Narrowsburg, and stopped over night with that prince of landlords. A. Field, Esq. I believe men are not made landlords—they must be bern—certain it is that Field was born such for no practice could render a man so easy and good natured, nor give kim the ability to make every one clse so around him. He does not wait to hear you make known your wishes—he prides himself in anti-epating them. The thing is not can I accommodate you, but I must do at, and the way he does it proves that he knows better what you need than you do yourself. It any one who reads this is intending to travel on the Erie road, let me advise him, by all means, to save his appetite till he gets to Narrowsburg, for such beef and such trout, and other good things to match, are not to be found elsewhere. The price is always twenty-five casts," as he says, whether you eat a dry cracker or devour all before you and put the dishes at your pocket."

Protective Union Stores in Vermont. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribut MONTPELIER. Vt., Monday, Sept. 22, 1851.

I ask you to insert in your Weekly Tribune the answers to a few inquiries that are being continually made in regard to the Protective Union Stores, more particularly known by the name of the 'New-England Protective Union.' 1st. Are swer, No they are only called by that name to distinguish their origin. Thave organized several in Carada and in your own State, which have bought and still continue to purchase through our Central Agent at Heston

2d. Do they still continue to answer the expectaans of their original friends? in answer to this query, I would state that (in connection with Mr. Kaulback) I have traveled seven days in succession in the month of July last from store to store, and in every place the people were highly gratified with the new mode of doing their own mercantile business. All are doing a good business, regulating the prices for all articles at great distances around them, entirely obviating and doing away with the low and miquitous bantering business in trade, which is so prevalent and disgusting to every honest man in our

Our Division, of China, No. 3, Montpear, Value has now been in operation for three years. Our whole capital to commence with, was only \$90. On the 10th September, 1831, our freight-full on one article was \$122.00, showing that we have progressed.

Let me say here. Messrs. Editors, what I fully believe to be true, that the State of Vermont does not

heve to be true, that the State of Vermont does not contain wealth enough to buy as from the principles on which the Union is predicated. On the first and second days of October next, the Central Division are to hold their annual session, the time of holding sudsession having been changed from the first Wednesday of January to that above named. At that Convention the propriety of establishing a Purchasing and Selling Agency in the City of New-York will be discussed, (and I think will be accepted.) The selling of country produce, as well as the purchasing of goods, we deem of very great importance.

Respectfully, yours, Wooster Sprague.

"A BETTER FEELING."-When it is considered that ROBERT McCLELLAND (who, it will be recollected visited Wilmot's District in Pennsylva ma in 1848, in quest of the Free Soil vote for Gen. Cars, pledging the General to the Buffalo Platform,) has just been nominated as the Opposition candidate for Governor of Michigan, of course through the instrumentality of Gen. Cass or his friends, the following extract from The Richmond (Va.) Times appears decidedly rich

Gen Cass has recently written a private letter to Col. Clemens, of Alabama, (Clemens surely cannot be charged with Greenzing the Democratic party) which The Hantswite Advocate says, contains the following scritence relative to the "great change going on" in the North upon the subject of slavery: "And there is a better feeling at the North, and though fa naticism will talk and write, still there is just as little probability of our interfering with your slaves as there is of your interfering with our houses and lands." Col. Clemens, of Alabama, (Ciemens surely cannot

CONNECTION OF THE COUNTY AGRICUL-TURAL Societies with the State Society.-The law under which the State and County Agricultural law under which the State and County Agricultural Societies are organized, contemplates an intimate connection between these associations, the State society exercising a sort of parental supervision over the County societies, and adding them in extending their benefits to the agricultural population. By a provision of the law, the Presidents of the County societies, are to transmit to the State society, at the close of each year, an abstract of their proceedings for the coat year, together with such medicinformatics. close of each year, an abstract of their processing the past year, together with such useful information as may be obtained from successful applicants for premiums in relation to the method of cultivating or raising crops, or feeding or fattening animals upon which premiums may be awarded. For the purpose which premiums may be awarded. For the purpose which premiums may be awarded. For the purpose of having each County society properly represented in the State Society, another provision of the law declares that the Presidents of the several County agricultural societies or delegates to be annually chosen, shall be delegates to and ex-officio members of the State society for the ensuing year. In the Saratoga County Agricultural Society, it has been customary, heretofore, to appoint several delegates, but as this was omitted at the last annual meeting, it will become the duty of the President elect. (ABRAHAM LEGGETT,) to represent this society in the State society for the year 1852.

[Saratoga Springs Republican, Sept. 26.]

17 Judgment has been given in favor of Green County in the action brought by it against New-York State for the recovery of its proportion of the School Fund. The County refused to pay the taxes in accordance with the repealed school law, and the judgment is grounded on the unconstitutionality of said law. An appeal is bodged.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Daily, Sem: Weekly and Worldy 1851-2. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Was first issued as a small Daily paper, in April, 1841 at-Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions are of more recent origin. It commenced with a few hundred subscribers and slender prospects of patromage or aid of any kind . It has now Seventy Thousand subscribers for or constant purchasers of its regular issues, (a larger circulation than was ever attained by any other Political journal.) with an extensive Advertising business ample materials and facilities, and an income which, though exaggerated by fabulous cotemporary gossep, is abundantly satisfactory to its publishers. These facts are recapitulated in a spir-

ed and its merits so generously acknowledged. The course of The Tribune is suit onward. Com menced individually by him who has continued to be its chief Editor, the number of its proprietors has since been gradually increased to twelve, including all those responsibly connected with its conduct, Editorial, Financial or Mechanical. These purpose and hope in time to make still further application of the general principle that the workman should be his own employer and director, and should receive the full reward of his labor. The quickened sense of responsibility and the more thorough devotion of maid and muscle to the appointed work which this system induces, will be found to overbalance any incidental disadvantages, if its application be wisely made, so that the new idea and the old habits may be gradually and safely harmonized.

it of heartfelt gratifude to that wide American publie by which its faults have been so tenderly regard

The Tribune is preemmently a neverpaper. Its first aim is to present a lucid and accurate panorama of the living world around us. Whatever importance its Editors may attach to their own opinions, they deem it of still greater moment that their readers shall be supplied with all data essential to the formation of correct opinions for themselves. Heace speeial attention is given to reliable Correspondence from the most important points throughout the world, while the Electric Telegraph is largely employed in the procurement of the earliest tidings of transpiring events. When News presses upon our columns, Editorials as well as Contributions habitually stand back. One of the Editors and Proprietors (Bayard Taylor) has just started on a journey of observation in the interest of this paper by way of the Danube and the Levant to the recently discovered Ruins of Nmevel, and thence to Upper Egypt and the sources of the Nile. His letters will appear in our columns throughout the ensuing year. We shall endeavor to be surpassed by no other journal in the ability and accuracy of our Correspondence and Reports from Washington during the Long Session now approaching. So with other capitals whence important advices may be expected. We are able to pay for early intelligence worth having, and whoever can anticipate all competitors in transmitting it shall be compensated therefor, without express stipulation, in the sphere of Opinion. The Tribune labors at

all times to conserve whatever is good and reform what is evil in the laws and customs which govern mankind. Attached by conviction and sympathy to the Whig party, as that which least imperfectly combines the love of Freedom with that reverence for Order and Law so vital to personal security and National prosperity-as that which best obeys the Apostolic injunction to Follow Peace with all men, and realizes that the mission of this country is pacific and industrial, not belligerent and subversive -as that which alone upholds the great truth that Government has constructive and beneficent as well as repressive and defensive functions, and alone maintains the policy and duty of Legislative aid and protection to the introduction of new and the maintenance of imperiled branches of the National Industry-we wear no party fetters and do no leaders. bilding. So far as we act with a party, we are impelled to do so by a belief that those public objects which seem to us most important can be more effect ively promoted thus than by isolated and desultory effort, but we know no obligation to cloak int quity nor uphold wrong when perpetrated by men of our own party. Should we ever perceive or have reason to suspect that the great end of elevating and ennobling Labor by diversifying its employments, increasing its efficiency, and bringing Producers and Consumers into more immediate and economic relations, can better be subserved out of than in the Whig party, we shall not he sitate to renounce that party's support. And every proposition or idea which ontemplates a radical improvement in the Laborer's condition,-whether by the abolition of Slavery, the reformation of Trade on the basis of Direct Ex changes between producer and consumer, the Organization of Industry on a Republican instead of the feudal and monarchical basis which we have inher shall have our hearty good wishes, even w we may not be able to concur in the wisdom and feasibility of the precise mode and measure of Reform which may be suggested. We will not surrender our freedom of action to any one idea, whether Political, Religious or Social. We are content to be stigmatized both as pro-Slavery and ultra-Abolition, as bigot and infidel, as puritanic and licentious, rather than put on the harness and mouth the Shib boleth of any little sect or faction which has fastened itself to the corner of some great truth and refuses

to see anything beyond. - Every journal vaunts its cheapness-scores pro claim themselves 'the cheapest in the world.' We will only say, therefore, that we pay for paper alone more than half of all we receive from subscribers and purchasers, and that, but for Advertisements, our annual expenditures would exceed our receipts by or Semi-Weekly contains an amount of matter (which has all cost us money or labor) equal to the contents of a fair average volume, for which a majority of our subscribers (in clubs) pay us rather less than two cents. Whenever it shall be possible to print a better paper for that sum, we shall endeavor to be among the first to adopt the improvement. And, while we respectfully solicit subscriptions and the aid of our friends in procuring them, we do not desire the money of any who consider our paper worth less than its cost.

- A very large accession is generally made to our lists about the time of the assembling of Congress with a view to receiving the best attainable summary of its proceedings. To some who give their orders too late, we are unable to supply the back numbers they require. We urge all who wish to commence taking the Weekly with the New Volume just begun to let us hear from them immediately, while all who wish to begin with the Congress will oblige us by sending before the 1st of December. We shall print some extra copies, but cannot promise to supply back numbers. The first orders will take them

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